

Each of these BPC programs will have its own unique authorization that will influence its execution guidelines and fiscal law constraints. For example, the Global Train and Equip Section 1206 program is limited to one fiscal year obligation authority and can only be used for emergent threats related to training and equipping a foreign country's national military forces (forces under the authority of the Ministry of Defense (MOD)) to conduct counterterrorism operations or participate in/support military and stability operations in which US armed forces are participating. The 1206 authority can also be used to build the capacity of a foreign country's maritime security forces (including non-MOD elements) to conduct counterterrorism operations. Thus it is important that any participant involved in the development or execution of a BPC program recognize that each program has its own unique program guidelines. An informative source that describes the rationale and funding parameters for all BPC programs is the Security Cooperation Tools web site (<https://policyapps.osd.mil/sites/sctools>). The "SC Tools" tab on DISAM's web site provides additional information about the tool and how it is accessed.

The pseudo LOA process starts with DOD (typically the security cooperation office [SCO] via the Combatant Command (CCMD) or other authorized agencies [DOS, UN, etc.]) submitting a pre-coordinated BPC request or proposal to the Implementing Agency (IA) and DSCA. The request, called a Memorandum of Request (MOR), is similar to a traditional FMS LOR and it will identify the required services, equipment, and the BPC legal authority for the program. The IA may conduct a feasibility assessment to ensure such areas as requirements definition, transportation plans, technology/disclosure, special contracting issues, etc., are addressed and compliant with the BPC program guidelines. The assessment will also verify that the requirements identified are actionable within the program budget constraints and obligation time lines. Some of the operating guidelines for pseudo LOAs (addressed in chapter 15 of the SAMM) include:

- Congressional notification is required for all pseudo LOAs.
- The pseudo LOA is not signed by the country or organization receiving the articles and/or services. Once implemented, pseudo LOA documentation may be shared with the recipient (benefitting) country on a case-by-case basis in accordance with DSCA guidance.
- Transportation is typically provided by the USG to an in-country destination and the SCO is responsible for conducting an inventory before transferring possession of the materiel to the customer.
- For programs where the title transfers, it transfers at the point of delivery vice the initial point of shipment. The SCO is responsible for documenting the transfer to the benefitting country.
- LOA standard terms and conditions do not apply to pseudo LOAs.
- DSCA will issue a policy memorandum each fiscal year to identify the funding authority, a unique two-digit program code, and specific pseudo LOA preparation procedures for each BPC program. Reviewing these policy memoranda on DSCA's web site can help provide a more thorough understanding of pseudo LOAs.
- The unique two-digit program code will become part of the pseudo LOA case identifier.
- The pseudo LOA will cite the program authority and will note the period of availability for the financial authority.
- One or more benefitting countries identified to receive the program materiel or services may be identified in the pseudo LOA.
- DOD and DOS "Leahy" human rights vetting must be completed for BPC services.

The SCO and the CCMD play a significant role in the pseudo LOA process. They must interface with the recipient country in order to translate the specific BPC program objectives into detailed package requests. BPC program requests should be linked to country and theater planning documents. Since some BPC cases have a short financial life cycle and are authorized only to counter immediate crisis situations, they generally do not contain sustainment support. Therefore, these sustainment support elements should be considered and funded through other SC programs such as FMS or IMET. The SCO and CCMD should include these sustainment elements in their planning documents.

LOA CASE IDENTIFIER

To differentiate among the approximately 13,000 implemented FMS cases, each LOA is assigned a unique case identifier. This unique case identifier is assigned by the IA and should be provided to the customer as soon as possible after receipt of the LOR. However, if the proposed sale must be notified to Congress, the case identifier may not be available until the proposed sale is entered in the *US Federal Register*. The case identifier is found on every page of every LOA. The case identifier has three major components:

- **Country Code:** A two-position code representing the purchasing country or organization. A list of DOD country/activity codes is found in SAMM, table C4.T2. For Pseudo LOAs, the country code is replaced by a Program Code that represents the US Security Cooperation program authorizing the transfer. Program codes are listed in SAMM C4.T2 and C15.T2.
- **Implementing Agency (or service) Code:** A single alpha code that identifies the US MILDEP or other IA that manages the item/system requested and is responsible for preparing the LOA on behalf of the USG. The most common codes are “B” for Army, “D” for Air Force, and “P” for Navy. Refer to chapter 5 or attachment 5-1 of this textbook, or SAMM table C5.T2 for a listing of IA codes.
- **Case Designator:** A three-position alpha code assigned by the IA to identify a specific offer to a country. The first position of the case designator generally identifies the category of item or service to be provided to the purchaser. The meaning of this first position code varies by MILDEP and is not dictated by DSCA policy. See table 6-1 of this chapter or figure C5.F6 of the SAMM for general guidelines used by the MILDEPs in determining the first position of a case designator. The second and third positions are assigned sequentially to distinguish among a country’s separate FMS cases for that same category of item or service.

As an illustration, the case identifier on the LOA in attachment 6-2 is BN-D-EZY. For this example, “BN” is the Country Code for the fictional country of Bandaria. The IA code is “D” for US Air Force, and case designator “EZY” indicates that this is likely one of several cases that the US Air Force has prepared for Bandaria in the “E” equipment category. The case identifier should be used on all documentation relating to its associated LOA, including amendments and modifications, as well as logistics and financial transactions. It is used to track the status of the LOA and is perpetuated in case directives, Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) documents, FMS billing documents, and the DSCA 1200 computer system.

Table 6-1
First Position of Case Designator*

<u>First Position of Case Designator</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Type of LOA</u>
A	Army	Materiel and Services for BPC Programs	Pseudo
A	Navy	Ammunition and Explosives	Defined
A	Air Force	Munitions	Defined
A	DCMA	Contract Administration Services	Blanket
A	DLA	Services for BPC Programs	Pseudo
A	NSA	Communications Security Equipment	Defined
B	Army	Repair Parts	Blanket
B	Navy	Spares and Components	Defined or Blanket
C	Navy	Spares and Components	Defined or Blanket
C	Air Force	Cartidge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD)	Defined or Blanket
D	Army	Training OCONUS (SATMO)	Defined/Blanket/Pseudo
D	Air Force	Communications/Electronic Systems Sale	Defined
D	Navy	Equipment Support Services	Defined
E	Air Force	Equipment	Blanket
E	NSA	Communications Security Equipment	Defined
F	NSA	Communications Security Equipment	Defined
F	DLA	Packing, Crating and Handling Services	Defined or Blanket
F	Navy	Technical Assistance	Defined or Blanket
F	Army	Local Purchase Equipment and Training for Afghanistan	Pseudo
G	DISA	Communications Systems/Networks	Defined
G	NSA	Communications Security Equipment	Defined
G	Navy	Technical and Engineering Services	Defined or Blanket
G	Air Force	Services	Defined or Blanket
G	Navy	Materiel and Services for BPC Programs	Pseudo
G	Navy	Technical Services and Support	Defined or Blanket
H	Army	Corps of Engineers Construction Services	Defined
H	Navy	Direct Requisition Procedures	Defined
H	Navy	Global Peace Operations Initiative Construction and Support	Pseudo
H	NSA	Communications Security Equipment	Defined
I	Army	Excess Defense Articles	Defined
J	Navy	Direct Requisition Procedures	Blanket
J	NGA	Geospatial and Flight Information Publications	Defined
K	Army	Foreign Military Sales Order I and II	CLSSA
K	Navy	Foreign Military Sales Order I and II	CLSSA
K	Air Force	Foreign Military Sales Order I and II	CLSSA
L	Navy	Major End Items, Components and Equipment	Defined
L	Air Force	Equipment	Defined
M	Army	Medical Equipment from the US Army Medical Materiel Agency	Defined
M	Navy	Repair and Return Maintenance	Blanket
M	Air Force	Repair and Return Maintenance	Blanket
M	DLA	Excess Defense Articles and Related Services	Defined or Blanket
N	Army	Coproduction	Defined
N	Air Force	Special Support	Defined
O	Army	Training CONUS (SATFA)	Blanket

First Position of Case Designator	Implementing Agency	Purpose	Type of LOA
O	Air Force	Communications Security Devices	Defined
P	Air Force	Publications	Defined or Blanket
P	Navy	Cartridge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD)	Defined
Q	Army	Materiel/Services from US activities located in Europe	Defined
Q	Air Force	Systems Sustainment Support	Defined or Blanket
Q	NGA	Geointelligence Products and Services	Defined
R	Navy	Medical Equipment, Spares, Publications, Support Equipment	Blanket
R	Air Force	Spares and Components	Blanket
S	Navy	Weapon System Sale (Ship or Aircraft)	Defined
S	Air Force	Aircraft System Sale	Defined
T	Army	Publications	Blanket
T	Navy	Training	Defined or Blanket
T	Air Force	Training	Defined or Blanket
U	Army	Materiel/Services provided from various Life-Cycle Management Commands, including but not limited to system package sales, munitions, spare parts, equipment, technical services, maintenance, etc.	Defined or Pseudo
U	DLA	Packing, Crating, and Handling Services in Support of BPC Programs	Pseudo
U	DTRA	Vulnerability Assessment and Protection Services	Defined
U	Navy	Major Items in Support of BPC Programs	Pseudo
V	Army	Materiel/Services provided from various Life-Cycle Management Commands, including but not limited to system package sales, munitions, spare parts, equipment, technical services, maintenance, etc.	Defined
V	Air Force	Modifications and Upgrades	Defined or Blanket
W	Army	Materiel/Services provided from various Life-Cycle Management Commands, including but not limited to system package sales, munitions, spare parts, equipment, technical services, maintenance, etc.	Defined
W	Missile Defense Agency	Missile Defense Systems and Services	Defined
X	Army	Materiel/Services provided from various Life-Cycle Management Commands, including but not limited to system package sales, munitions, spare parts, equipment, technical services, maintenance, etc.	Defined
Y	Army	Materiel/Services provided from various Life-Cycle Management Commands, including but not limited to system package sales, munitions, spare parts, equipment, technical services, maintenance, etc.	Defined
Y	Air Force	Missile System Sale	Defined
Y	DLA	Catalog/Services/Logistical Data	Blanket
Z	Army	Materiel/Services provided from various Life-Cycle Management Commands, including but not limited to system package sales, munitions, spare parts, equipment, technical services, maintenance, etc.	Defined
Z	Air Force	Airborne Warning and Control Systems	Defined
Z	DLA	Catalog Services/Logistics Data	Blanket

*Table 6-1 shows the most common applications of the case designator first position. However, each IA may make exceptions to how the first position is assigned.